

DOMARETSKIY, V.A.; MARINCHENKO, V.A.

More accurate calculation of the number of the theoretical plates
in exhaust columns in case of the feeding of an underheated charge.
Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; pishch.tekh. no.5:120-123 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti,
kafedra protsessov i apparatov pishchevykh proizvodstv.

DOMARETSKIY, V.A.; TSYGANKOV, P.S.

Control of steam feed to the columns of beer rectification stills.
Ferm. i spirt.prom. 31 no.5:12-14 '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlennosti
imeni Mikoyana.

DCMARETSKIY, V.A., inzh.; STABNIKOV, V.N., prof.

Effect of the temperature of the charge on the process of
distillation. Pishch. prom. no.2:153-164, '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kiyevskiy tekhnologicheskii institut pishchevoy promyshlen-
nosti.

DOMARETSKIY, V.P. [Domarets'kyl, V.P.], inzh.; SHATSKIY, M.A. [Shats'kyl, M.A.], inzh.

Mechanization of labor consuming operations in beer bottling shops
and packing departments. Khar.prom. no.4:38-39 O-D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)
(Kharkov--Breweries--Equipment and supplies)

MAKAROV, V.N.; DOMAREV, D.S.

Etched structures of hematites and martites from ores of the Upper
series in the Yakovlensky deposit in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly.
Sbor. nauch.trud. KGRI no.20(3):56-57 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

DOMAREV, D.S.; TARANETS, V.I.; MAKAROV, V.N.

Origin of ores of the upper series in the Yakovlenskoye deposit of
the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Sbor. nauch.trud. KGRI no.20(3):57-60
'63. (MIRA 16:9)

MARTYSENKO, L.I.; ZINTSOVA, Ye.S.; MAKAROV, V.N.; KUZNETSOVA, M.N.;
KONDRAT'YEVA, D.N.; SOVA, N.G.; TARANETS, V.I.; DOMAREV, D.S.

Stratigraphy of the iron ore complex in the Yakovlevo deposit.
Sbor.nauch.trud.KGRU no. 21:24-29 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

MARTYNEKO, L.I.; MAKAROV, V.N.; KUZNETSOVA, M.N.; SOVA, N.G.;
TAFANETS, V.I.; DOMAREV, D.S.; KONDRAT'YEVA, D.N.

Association of minerals in the group of iron oxides in rocks
and ores of the Yakovlevo deposit in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly.
Sbor.nauch.trud. KGRI no. 21:29-36 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

MAKAROV, V.N.; DOMAREV, D.S.

Study of the physical and mechanical properties of ores of
the Yakovlevo deposit in the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly. Sbor.
nauch.trud. KGRJ no. 21:47-52 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

7

SOV/32-25-1-45/51

AUTHORS: Domarev, N. M., Latyshev, V. F.

TITLE: Tensiometer for Measuring the Deformation of the Sample on the Joint Action of Axial Load and Torsional Moment (Tenzometr dlya zamera deformatsiy obratstva pri sovместnom deystvii osevoy sily i krutyashchego momenta)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1959, Vol 25, Nr 1, pp 120-120 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The described tensiometer was constructed under the supervision of E. I. Grigolyuk, Doctor of Technical Sciences. This instrument makes possible the simultaneous measuring of axial and angular deformations of samples (diameter from 10 to 30 mm) in the elastic and elasto-plastic range. The modulus of elasticity E , the bending modulus G and the Poisson (Puasson) coefficient μ can be determined. The tensiometer (Fig) consists of two main parts which are supported by two plates (of U8 steel); each part operates individually. The axial deformations are measured on a 100 mm basis by two micron indicators. The angular deformations are determined by a third indicator which measures with an accuracy of 0.0001 mm the chord of the central angle of the torsional angle over a length of 100 mm. The two

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SOV/32-25-1-45/51

Tensiometer for Measuring the Deformation of the Sample on the Joint Action of Axial Load and Torsional Moment

parts of the tensiometer are clamped together before they are mounted on the sample; this is carried out by means of a scale on the supporting clamp (of 30KhGSA steel). A description of the tensiometer is mentioned based on the diagram given.

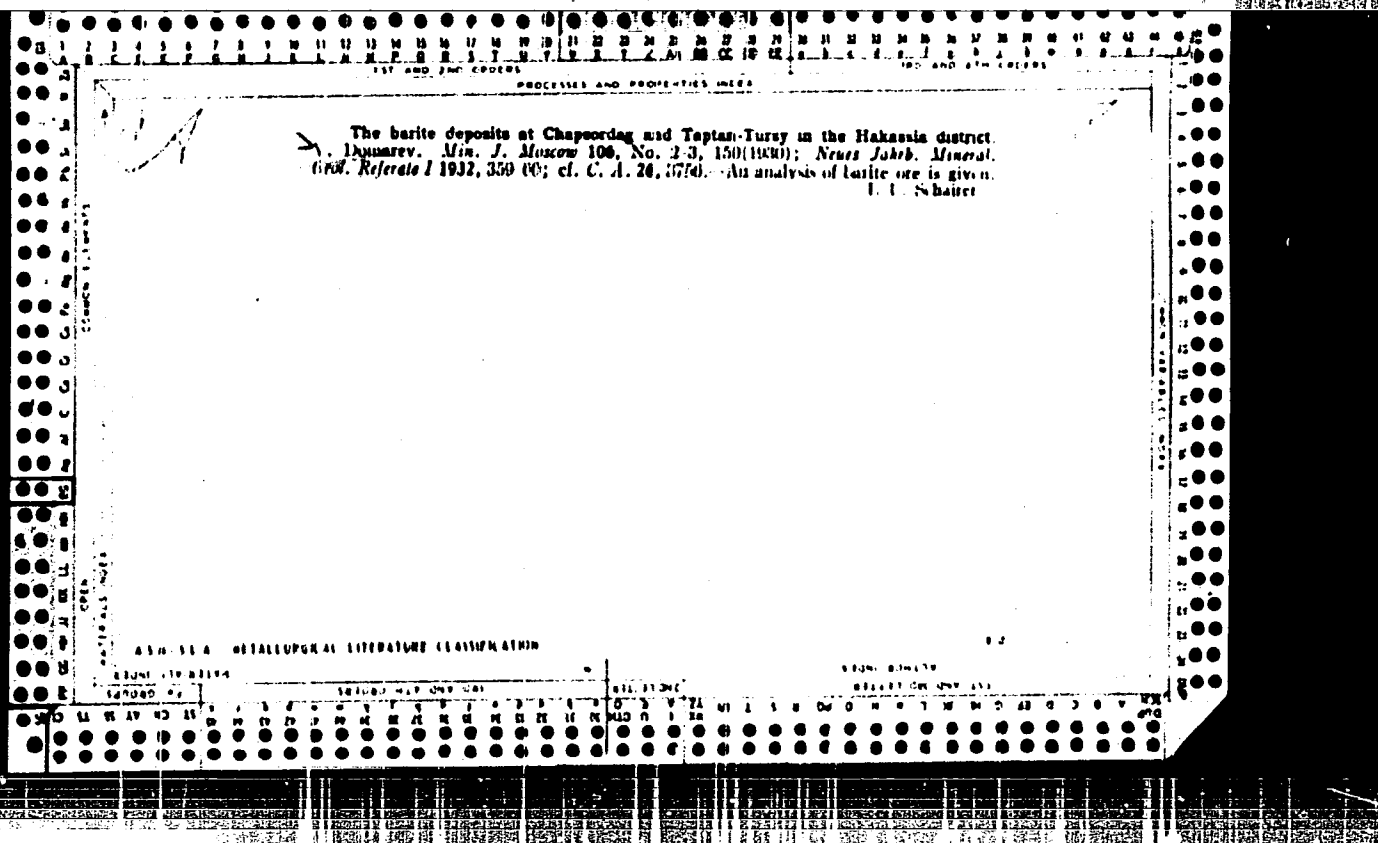
Card 2/2

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY NOTES		1ST AND 2ND LETTERS	
A		Copper deposits of Laisheja Detsnha in the Urala. V. D. DABAY. Bull. Geol. and Prospecting Service of U. S. S. R. 66, 645-67(1930); Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol. Referate II, 1932, 3—An ore analysis is given. The ore runs from 1 to 2% Cu. I. F. S.		8	
B					
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ATLANTA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS

1ST AND 2ND LETTERS



ca

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

The Baden silver-lead-zinc deposit. V. Laurencev.
Trans. Gen. Prospecting Service U. S. S. R. 10, 1 (4)
(1930); Neues Jahrb. Mineral. Geol. 1932, Referate 2,
490-2.--An analysis of sphalerite and data on the Pb, Zn
and Ag contents of ores are given. J. F. Schairer

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ASB-56A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND INDEXES

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

8

Handwritten: *ca*

Handwritten: *Marble deposits in the region of Morocco also. V. B. DONABAY. Mineral. Sibirsk. 1964, No. 10-11, 677-681(1961).*

Common Elements

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

GROUPS

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

COMMON ELEMENTS										1ST AND 2ND GROUPS										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS									
<p>CA</p> <p><u>Copper-bearing magnetite in the Turinsky mining district, Ural, Russia. V S</u> <u>IZIMANOV. Tsvetnaya Metal 1931, 914-20</u> <u>B N DASHKOFF</u></p>																													
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
<p>OPEN</p> <p>INTERNAL INDEX</p>										<p>EXTERNAL INDEX</p>										<p>EXTERNAL INDEX</p>									
<p>SECTION 1</p>										<p>SECTION 2</p>										<p>SECTION 3</p>									

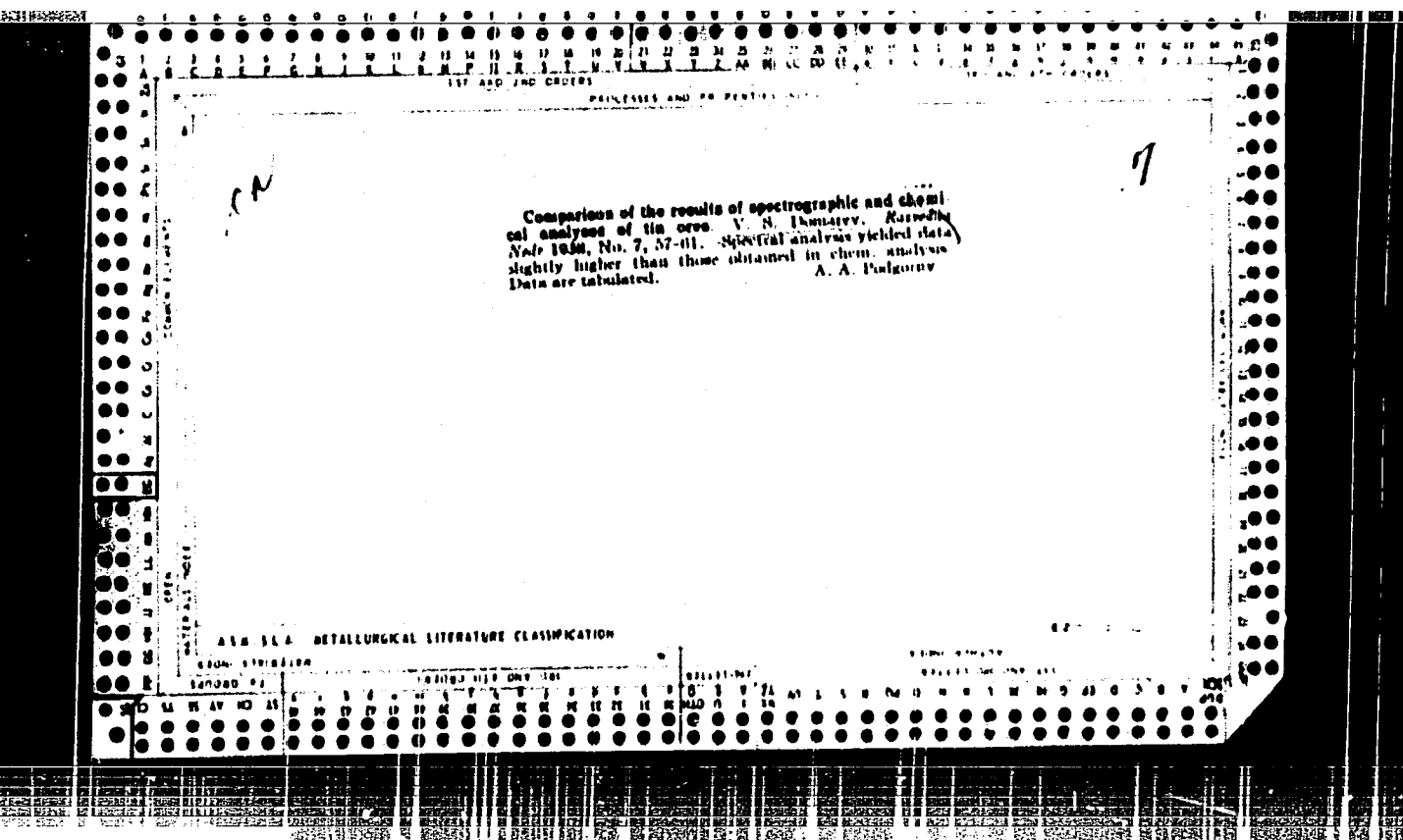
CA

NEW DATA ON COPPER ORE DEPOSITS OF THE CHAKASHI-MINGSHAN REGION. V. DUMAREV. *Vostochn. Geol. Prospeking Trust of West Siberia*, Tomsk 1, 14 (1932); *Novosibirsk. Mineral. Geol.* 1933, *Referate* 11, 844-5. Numerous analyses of Cu ores and data on available tonnage. J. F. Schaller.

C

A comparison between the methods of pan-washing
and chemical analysis for gold determination.
[Handwritten note:] Zolotarev, 1934, No. 14, 18.
The method consisted in grinding a sample to pass a 60-
mesh screen and taking (Au) g. for washing in a pan (in
most cases with the use of lig.) and (Au) g. for chem-
ical analysis. Results show lack of constancy of relationship
between the 2 methods; in some cases the panning method
showed more Au and in some cases the chem. method
gave higher results.

S. L. Mackenly



100-4100 (SDS)

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

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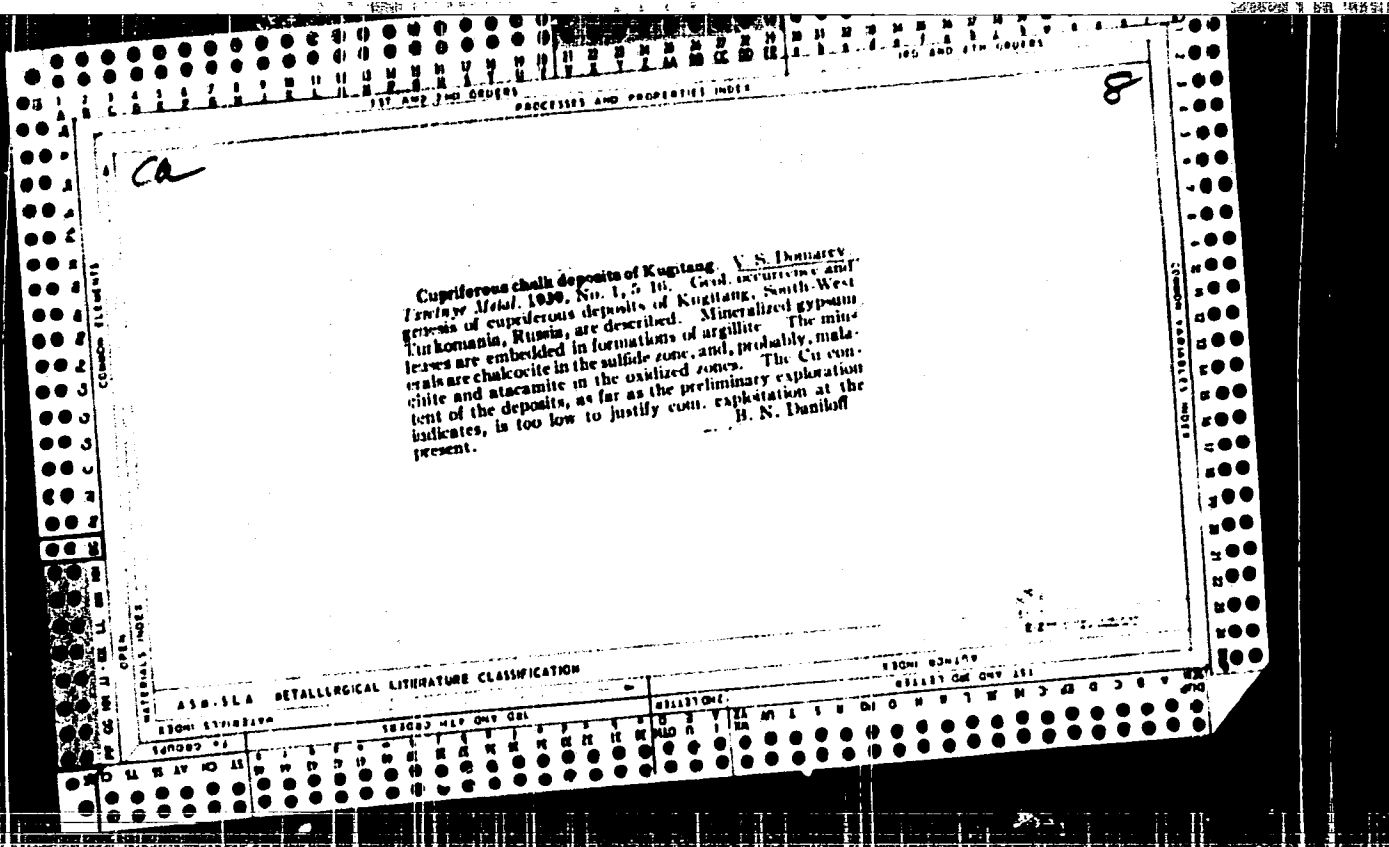
The cobalt content of copper ores from West Karatau on the Mangystau Peninsula. V. S. Ivanovskii. *Doklady Akad. Nauk SSSR*, No. 8, p. 12 (1960). *Chem. Zvesti.* 1960, 11, 2408.—Bornite, chalcocite and chalcocite were found in the ore in considerable quantities. Of secondary importance were limonite and azurite, while some specimens showed small crystals of erythrite. The Co was found in specimens with erythrite as well as in the richer grades of ore without appreciable amounts of erythrite. M. G. M.

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100-4100 (SDS)

Disperse elements in the ores of Altai. V. S. Domarev.
Zashchita Met. 13, No. 9, 21-24 (1938); *Chem.* 2787, 1939.
 1, 4171. — The occurrence of Sb, Bi, Mo, W, Sn, Se, Te,
 Cd, Co, In, Ti, Ga and Ge in the ores of Altai is discussed.
 M. G. Mauer.

AND SEE METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION



USSR/ Geology - Ore formation

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 32/48

Authors : Domarev, V. S.

Title : Distinctive features of hydrothermal and metamorphogenic sources (regional-metamorphogenic groups).

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 93/3, 447-450, Sep 21, 1954

Abstract : The phenomena occurring during regional--metamorphous ore formation are explained. Metamorphous formation of minerals, which takes place with the participation of aqueous solutions and leads to the origination of ores and ore deposits often nondistinguishable from diagenetic and hydrothermal, is described. The differences between metamorphogenic and hydrothermal ore deposits are listed. (One USSR reference (1954)).

Institution : All-Union Scientific Research Geological Institute

Presented by: Academician D. V. Nalivkin, June 4, 1954.

DOMAROV, V.S.

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
Data on the petrography and geology of the northern Krivoy Rog
region. Mat. VSNOMI. Petr. i min. no.1:43-64 '55.
(Krivoy Rog--Petrology) (MLRA 8:6)

DOMAROV, V.S.

On the metamorphism of rocks of the middle substratum of the
Krivoy Bog formation. Mat. VSEOMI. Petr. i min. no.1:131-137
'55. (MLRA 8:6)

(Krivoy Bog--Petrology)

DOMAROV, V.S.; YANISHEVSKIY, Ye.M., redaktor; OVCHINNIKOVA, S.V., redaktor
Izdatel'stva; POPOV, N.D., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Geology of uranium deposits of capitalist countries] Geologia
uranovykh mestorozhdenii kapitalisticheskikh stran. Moskva, Gos.
nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po geologii i okhrane neдр, 1956.
271 p. (MLWA 9:8)
(Uranium)

DOMAREV, V. S.

15-57-7-9620

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 7,
p 125 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Domarev, V. S.

TITLE: Formation of Metasomatic Sulfide and Sulfide-Barite
Deposits in Effusive-Sedimentary Strata, and Their
Relation to the Development of Mobile Zones [Forma-
tsiya metasomaticheskikh sul'fidnykh i sul'fidno-
baritovykh zalezhey v effuzivno-osadochnykh tolshchakh
i yeye polozheniye v khode razvitiya podvizhnykh zon
(v diskussionnom proyadke)]

PERIODICAL: Inform. sb. Vses. n.-i. geol. in-t, 1956, Nr 4,
pp 89-95.

ABSTRACT: The author recommends distinguishing types of deposits
according to geological characteristics. He used the
term "Oriferous formation" for a group of deposits of
one type. He distinguishes a formation of metasomatic
sulfides and sulfide-barite deposits in effusive-sedi-
mentary strata and points out the following character-

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15-57-7-9620

Formation of Metasomatic Sulfide and Sulfide-Barite (Cont.)

istics of this formation: 1) the association of the deposits with the effusive-sedimentary stratum of the spilitic-keratophyric formation; 2) the intensive hydrothermal change of the adjacent rocks, chiefly quartzification and sericitization; 3) the absence of visible connection with intrusive rocks; 4) the metasomatic character of the mineralization; 5) the predominance of the lenticular or block form of the mineral deposits; 6) the complex composition of the ores, coupled with the simplicity of the process of mineral deposition; and 7) the absence of connection with structures of the second and third order, and, in particular, with discontinuous structures. The indicated formation is associated with the magma, which produced the volcanic rock of the strata containing the melliferous zone. The fact that this formation was formed in the early stages of development of mobile zones is indicated by the following circumstances: 1) the genetic relation of deposits of this formation to the spilitic-keratophyric formation, which is a typical formation of initial stages in development of mobile zones; 2) the absence of any relation between the deposits and tectonic displacements of the second and third order; 3) the metamorphic phenomena observed in the deposits.

Card 2/2

A. B. Belyavskiy

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3,
p 113 (USSR) 15-1957-3-3247

AUTHOR: Domarev, V. S.

TITLE: Some Geologic Features of Metamorphic Ore Deposits
(Nekotoryye geologicheskiye osobennosti
metamorfogennykh rudnykh mestorozhdeniy)

PERIODICAL: Materialy Vses. n-i. geol. in-ta, 1956, Nr 8,
pp 7-41

ABSTRACT: Metamorphic deposits are much more widespread in
the world than is generally considered at the
present time. Inasmuch as the results of meta-
morphic transformations, occurring at high temper-
atures and pressures and apparently in zones
containing water solutions, mineral associations
arise that are similar to those derived from

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15-1957-3-3247

Some Geologic Features of Metamorphic Ore Deposits

hydrothermal solutions. Many metamorphosed sedimentary formations have been mistaken for hydrothermal deposits. Three groups of deposits may be distinguished according to the environment of metamorphism. These are: 1) deposits in contact aureoles formed, or transformed, under the direct influence of magmatic intrusion; 2) deposits formed, or transformed, by regional metamorphism, and 3) deposits formed, or transformed, by ultrametamorphism. The most interesting and important group of metamorphic deposits is associated with regional metamorphism and, as a rule, shows no spatial relationship to magmatism (the cuprous sandstones of Mangyshlak, the copper belt of Katanga-Northern Rhodesia, and others). Furthermore, the source of the solutions which play an important role in the formation of the ores of such metamorphic deposits can be no means be considered always magmatic. Apparently water, freed from the rocks by dehydration during meta-

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15-1957-3-3247

Some Geologic Features of Metamorphic Ore Deposits

morphism, is a very important factor. During the formation and transformation of deposits by metamorphism, there is extensive migration of material; this process leads to recrystallization and to the development of new minerals. Thus, in the cuprous sandstone deposits there is a tendency toward the formation of complex sulfides (bornite and chalcopryrite appear in place of native copper and chalcocite). The migration of substances during metamorphism may also lead to a new distribution of metals in ore accumulations. A very characteristic phenomenon associated with migration of material during metamorphism is the formation of veins of the alpine type. These contain minerals which are representative of the surrounding country rock but which occur in the veins in very different proportions. It is elements found only in minute quantities in the country rock. On examining the question of the relationship of metamorphic mineralization to the country rocks, the author

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Some Geologic Features of Metamorphic Ore Deposits 15-1957-3-3247

points out that, in contrast to hydrothermal deposits, near-ore alteration is generally slight and often completely absent in deposits of the regional-metamorphic group. Together with a number of mineralogical and structural-geological criteria, this lack of alteration may serve as an important characteristic to distinguish metamorphic deposits from hydrothermal.

O. V. B.

Card 4/4

DOMAREV, V. S.

Formation of metasomatic sulfide and sulfide-barite deposits in
Salair. Zap.Vses.min.ob-va 85 no.4:498-508 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

(Salair--Sulfides) (Barite)

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 16 Vol. 5/7 Cancor July 57

2628. DOMANSKÝ K. and TOMEČKA M. Chir. Odd. a Tuberk. Odd., Českých Budějovicích. Méně časté nádory mezihrudní *Less frequent mediastinal tumours* Rozhl. Tuberk. 1956, 26/8 (409-413) Illus. 8

The following unusual tumours of the mediastinum were removed by surgery: cystic fibroma, which originated from the pericardium, an aberrant struma in the anterior mediastinal space with malignant degeneration, a parasternal liparocoele, a neurinoma of the anterior mediastinum, one chondroma in the anterior and one in the posterior mediastinum and a sarcoma. The experience of the authors shows that in any case of mediastinal tumour an operation has to be performed early because these tumours do not respond favourably to radiation. Radiation has only a significance for differential-diagnostical purposes. The patient with sarcoma of the anterior mediastinum is well and without metastases 4 yr. after surgery.

Boehm - Isny

Domarev, V.S.

VOZNESENSKIY, D.V.; AMELANDOV, A.S.; GEYSLER, A.N.; GOLUBYATNIKOV, V.D.;
[deceased]; *DOMAREV, V.S.*; DOMINIKOVSKIY, V.M.; DOVZHIKOV, A.Ye.;
ZAYTSEV, I.K.; IVANOV, A.A.; ITSIKSON, M.I.; IZOKH, E.P.; KNYAZEV,
I.I.; KORZHENNEVSKAYA, A.S.; MISHARIN, D.T.; SEMENOV, A.I.; MORO-
ZENKO, H.K.; NEPEDOV, Ye.I.; RADCHENKO, G.P.; SERGIYEVSKIY, V.M.;
SOLOV'YEV, A.T.; TALDYKIN, S.I.; UMISOV, V.A.; KHABAKOV, A.V.;
TSEKHOMSKIY, A.M.; CHUPILIN, I.I.; SHATALOV, Ye.T.; glavnyy redak-
tor; KRASHNIKOV, V.I., redaktor; MIRLIN, G.A., redaktor; RUSANOV, B.S.,
redaktor; POTAPOV, V.S., redaktor isdatel'stva; GUROVA, O.A., tekhnii-
cheskiy redaktor.

[Instructions for organization and execution of geological surveys
in scales of 1:50,000 and 1:25,000] Instruktsiia po organizatsii
i proizvodstvu geologo-s"emochnykh rabot masshtabov 1:50,000 i
1:25,000. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i
okhrane nedr. 1956. 373 p. (MIRA 10:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo geologii i okhrany nedr.
(Geological surveys)

DOMAREV, V.S.

Sedimentary and sedimentary-effusive formations in mobile belts
and their ore-bearing potential. Mat: VSEGEI no.22:21-31 '57.

(MIRA 10:10)

(Rocks, Sedimentary)

DOMAROV, V.S.

Genesis of copper limestones in Northern Rhodesia based on modern
concepts of foreign geologists. Zap. Vses. min. ob-va 87 no.1:
55-68 '58. (MIRA 11:6)

(Rhodesia, Northern--Limestone)

BEL'KOVA, Lyudmila Nikolayevna; DOMAREV, V.S., nauchnyy red.; KELAREV,
I.A., vedushchiy red.; YASHCHURZHINSKAYA, A.B., tekhn.red.

[Hydrothermal rocks in the Bukhtarma region of the Rudnyy
Altai] Gidrottermal'no-izmenennye porody Bukhtarminskogo raiona
Rudnogo Altaia, Leningrad, Gos.nauchn.-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i
gorno-topl. Lit'-ry leningr. otd-nie, 1959. 71 p. (Leningr. G.
Vsesoiuznyi geologicheskii institut. Trudy, vol. 25)
(MIRA 14:2)

(Bukhtarma Valley—Rocks, Crystalline and metamorphic)

~~DOMANIN~~, V.S.; BOGDANOV, Yu.V.

Zoning in the mineralization of copper stones in the Udokan
deposit. Geol.rud.mestorozh. no.1:25-34 Ja.-F '59.

(MIRA 12:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut, Leningrad.

(Udokan Range--Copper ores)

DOMAREV, V.S.

~~Metallogenetic zones in folded areas. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; geol.-~~
geo;.nauki no.1:182-187 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Leningradskiy universitet, geologicheskiy fakul'tet.
(Ore deposits) (Folds (Geology))

SOV/11-59-2-3/14

AUTHORS:

Domarev, V.S., and Vysokoostrovskaya, Ye.B.

TITLE:

The Near-Face Intrusions and the Age of the Granitoids of the Uymen' Depression (Gornyy Altay). (Blizpoверхnostnyye intruzii i vozrast granitoidov Uymenskoy depressii (Gornyy Altay))

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geologicheskaya, 1959, V. 24, Nr 2, pp 43-58 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The article deals with the granitoids of the Uymen' depression of the Gornyy Altay. These granitoids belong to two intrusive groups of different age and different petrographic geological characters. The more recent group is formed of the near-face intrusions of granites-porphyries, and the more ancient - of coarse-grained biotite and biotite-hornblende granites. Two large massifs, the Turokchak and the Sarokoksha, are almost entirely formed of the coarse-grained granites. They are of the post-Cambrian origin. The age of these two groups, determined by the Argon method by the Laboratory of the Radiyevyy Institut AN SSSR (the Radium Institute of the AS USSR) is 315

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SOV/11-59-2-3/14
The Near-Face Intrusions and the Age of the Granitoids of the Uymen'
Depression (Gornyy Altay)

and 330,000,000 years respectively. The petrochemical and geochemical characteristics of both groups being very similar, it is possible that both groups were formed by the same long-acting magmatic hearth, and that their intrusion occurred in the Orlovician-Silurian time. A detailed description of various intrusive rocks is given. The following geologists are mentioned by the authors: I.I. Belostotskiy, S.A. Yakovlev, G.M. Saranchina, A.A. Menyaylov, A.F. Loginov, K.D. Meshumayeva, Zh.D. Nikol'skaya, A. A. Zenkova, A.B. Gintzinger, Ye.P. Zaychenko, A.Ya. Krylov, G.D. Afanas'yev, A.N. Zavaritskiy, A.P. Vinogradov, and Yu. A. Kuznetsov. There is 1 map, 1 table, 1 diagram, and 10 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy geologicheskii institut (The All-Union Geological Institute) (VSEGEI) Leningrad
Card 2/3

DOMAREV, V.S.

Basic features of the metallogeny of copper. Zakonom. razm. polezn.
iskop. 2:86-96 '59. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut
Ministerstva geologii i okhrany nedr SSSR.
(Copper ores)

GRUSHEVOY, V.G.; DOMAREV, V.S.; ITSIKSON, M.I.; KCF MILITSYN, V.S.;
MARKOVSKIY, A.P.; MOROZENKO, N.K.; NEKHOROSHEV, V.P.;
PADALKA, G.L.; SEMENOV, A.I.; SERPUKHOV, V.I.; TATARINOV, P.M.;
SHATALOV, Ye.T.

Grigoriĭ Sergeevich Labazin, 1898-1963; obituary. Geol..
rud. mestorozh. 6 no.2:125-126 Mr-Ap '64. (MIRA 17:6)

DOMAREV, V.S.

Some problems of the theory of ore deposits. Zap. Vses.
min. ob-va 93 no. 2:223-231 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

S/191/60/000/006/015/015
B004/B054

AUTHORS: Shalayeva, L. P., Domareva, N. M. //

TITLE: Nephelometric Titration of Block Copolymer Solutions

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, 1960, No. 6, pp. 68 - 71

TEXT: The authors used the nephelometric titration to solve the problem as to whether the block copolymer obtained from CKH-26 (SKN-26) rubber and copolymer styrene + CH-28 (SN-28) acrylonitrile constitutes a chemical compound or only a mixture. The optical scheme of the testing apparatus is shown in Fig. 1. The measurement was made in passing light by means of photocells the circuit of which is shown in Fig. 2. The authors investigated the dependence of the turbidity degree on the amount of precipitant added. The turbidity degree was expressed as the ratio between the turbidity measured and the maximum turbidity corresponding to complete precipitation. The authors mention the difficulties of finding a combination of solvent and precipitant at which no simultaneous precipitation of rubber and copolymer occurred. Experiments with dichloro ethane + methanol (Fig. 3), methyl acetate + methanol (Fig. 4),

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Nephelometric Titration of Block Copolymer Solutions

S/191/60/000/006/015/015
B004/B054

cyclohexane + methanol (Fig. 5) were negative since the precipitation curves overlapped. Only in the case of acetone + methanol (Fig. 6), the precipitation of the rubber already occurred with an addition of 10-15% of methanol, that of the copolymer only with an addition of 34-45% of methanol. Fig. 7 shows the titration curves for the 0.02% solutions of rubber, copolymer, block copolymer, and a mechanical mixture of rubber + copolymer. The titration curve for the mechanical mixture shows a salient point corresponding to the complete precipitation of rubber and the beginning precipitation of the copolymer. The titration curve for the block copolymer shows no salient point, similarly to the curves for rubber and the copolymer. This proves that the block copolymer is a chemical compound. There are 7 figures and 6 references: 1 Soviet, 3 US, 1 Belgian, 1 British, and 1 German. ✓

Card 2/2

SHALAYEVA, L.F.; DOMAREVA, N.M.

Polydispersity and extent of branching of high pressure polyethylene
studied by the light scattering method. Plast.massy no.9:10-15 '61.
(MIRA 15:1)

(Polyethylene) (Molecular weights)

S/191/62/000/006/001/016
B110/B138

AUTHORS: Shalayeva, L. F., Domareva, M. M.

TITLE: The effect of polydispersity and branching on the mechanical properties of high-density polyethylene

PERIODICAL: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 6, 1962, 3-4

TEXT: The polydispersity and branching of high-density polyethylene were compared with the tensile strength limit, yield stress, and breaking elongation. Materials tested were 30·10·0.13 mm films (working surface, 10·10 mm) of three samples (A, B, M) obtained by fractional precipitation. Branching increased in the order B, A, M. Investigation using a Schopper machine at 50 mm/min and room temperature for samples A, M, and B with a gel content of 0, 10 and 15%, respectively, gave tensile strength limits of 150, 145 and 115 kg/cm², respectively, breaking elongation of 515, 510, and 283%, respectively, and yield stresses of 95, 106, and 115 kg/cm², respectively. The tensile strength limit increases with molecular weight up to a certain value, after which it is no longer dependent. The maximum tensile strength limit increases with decreasing branching and is 175 kg/cm².

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The effect of polydispersity ...

S/191/62/000/006/001/016
B110/B138

for M, 150 kg/cm² for A, and 130 kg/cm² for B. Similar results are obtained for the breaking elongation. The yield stress of the various fractions of M and A does not depend on the mean molecular weight and branching of the long chains. This confirms earlier views that the yield stress is governed by the branching of the short chains. Investigation of the insoluble fractions showed a tensile strength of 128-158 kg/cm² and a breaking elongation of 103-155 kg/cm² for B. The respective values for M were 132 and 100 kg/cm². Thus, the gel content of the high-density polyethylene did not reduce the strength, but did reduce the elasticity of the film. There are 4 figures and 2 tables.

Card 2/2

L 27787-65 EWT(a)/EPF(c)/T/IMP(j)/RPR Pc-L/Pr-L/Pi-L REF WW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AP5004307 S/O191/65/000/002/0009/0012

AUTHOR: Shalayeva, L. F.; Donikova, N. M.; Andreyeva, I. N.; Vassilovskaya, L. N.;
Nikolayeva, I. I.; Gol'denberg, A. I.

TITLE: Study of the polydispersity and structure of an ethylene-propylene copolymer

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 2, 1965, 9-12

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene copolymer, propylene copolymer, polyolefin synthesis, polymer structure, polydispersity, Ziegler catalyst, polymer fractionation, polymer molecular weight

ABSTRACT: Ethylene and propylene were solution-polymerized in the presence of a Ziegler catalyst in order to study the molecular weight distribution, composition and intrinsic viscosity of the copolymer and the mutual effects of molecular weight and viscosity. The monomers were polymerized at 4-5 atm. with triethylaluminum-titanium tetrachloride to form a copolymer containing 4-10 mol.% propylene, determined spectrographically from the methyl group concentrations. The intrinsic viscosity was measured in decalin solution on a capillary viscometer at 135C, the weight-average molecular weight was determined with an optical

Cont 1/2

L 27787-65

ACCESSION NO.: AP5104307

nephelometer at 14°C in α -chloronaphthalene, and the polymer was fractionated by precipitation with the solvent-pair tetralin-triethylene glycol. The molecular weight distribution was shown to be similar to that of low pressure polyethylene and to be described satisfactorily by Tung's distribution functions (Journ. Polymer Science v. 24, 1957, 333). The molecular weight of the fractions decreased with increasing content of propylene links. Fractionation was shown to proceed both by copolymer composition and by molecular weight. The studied specimen did not indicate a direct dependence of molecular weight on intrinsic viscosity, and the latter parameter is not recommended for determining the molecular weight in this type of copolymer. Orig. art. has: 5 tables, 5 figures and 2 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

L 45064-65 277(c)/24 (3)/247(a) P-4/P-4 RM 5/0191/05/000/004/0005/0010
 ACCESSION NR: A1500931

AUTHORS: Shalayeva, L. P.; Karakhorov, I. I.; Vesselovskaya, L. N.; Dosareva, N. N.;
 Il'chenko, P. A.; Semenov, A. S.; Nikolayeva, I. I.

TITLE: Polydispersion and structure of medium pressure polyethylene

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 4, 1965, 5-10

TOPIC TAGS: polyethylene; fractionation; dispersion characteristic; (Nikol fractionation method)/ URS 50 radiation device, NIIP viscosimeter

ABSTRACT: The fusion viscosity of fractionated and unfractionated medium pressure polyethylene was studied along with molecular weight distributions and structural phenomena of various fractions. The polyethylene fractionation was carried out by the Nikol method. The ethylene was composed of:

H ₂	89.3-91.7 volume %
C ₂ H ₄	0.012-0.0031
C ₃ H ₆	0
C ₄ H ₈	0
H ₂ O	0.07-0.12 g/m ³

Special test equipment included a URS-50 radiation device for measuring degrees of crystallization and an NIIP machine for determining fusion viscosity. It was found

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L 4564-65

ACCESSION NR: AF500311

that the degree of crystallization of the first fractions (the large molecular fractions) is a little lower than that of unfractionated polyethylene. Roentgen diffraction curves (1/ rotation) are given for several sample fractions. A study was made of turbidity characteristics of the polyethylene in heptane and tetralin solutions, and graphs were plotted showing the quantity $1/(\tau - \tau_0)$ versus C , where C is the solution concentration, τ is the solution turbidity, and τ_0 is the solvent turbidity. Additional measurements of the speed of displacement under stress at 190C were made for both the fractionated and unfractionated specimens. The authors found that: 1) the molecular weight distribution of medium pressure polyethylene can be described by Tung's equation (L. H. Tung, J. Polymer Sci., 24, 533, 1957); 2) there are indications of high macromolecular stiffness of medium pressure polyethylene; 3) the interlayer distance is independent of molecular weight; 4) the shape of the fusion flow curve depends on the polydispersion characteristics; and 5) the temperature coefficient of fusion viscosity of polyethylene weakly depends upon the molecular weight. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 012

Card 2/274

L41909

S/672/62/000/000/004/006
B183/B144

27 1220

AUTHOR: Domareva, O. I.

TITLE: Transfer of the indirect effect of ionizing radiation

SOURCE: Deystviye ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniya na organizm.
Inst. genetiki AN SSSR. Ed. by N. I. Nuzhdin. Moscow,
Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1962, 162-166

TEXT: It is sought here to clarify the transfer mechanism of the indirect radiation effect from the change that occurs in adrenalin excretion of the medulla of the suprarenal gland in mice irradiated with X-rays. The mitotic activity of the cornea of male mice is studied. This activity may be reduced in the case of whole-body irradiation by direct damages of the nucleus (avoided by shielding the head) but also by a change in the adrenalin level (neurohormonal, indirect radiation effect). When 600 r were given (68.7 r/min) the cornea was fixed two hours after irradiation. Group I includes the mice irradiated under shielding of head and suprarenal gland, or of head only. In both cases the number of dividing cells is practically the same, but less by ~25% than in the control

Card 1/2

Transfer of the indirect ...

S/872/62/000/000/004/006
B183/B144

animals not irradiated. In group II, the suprarenal glands were extirpated, and after three days the animals were irradiated with only the head shielded. The cornea was fixed (a) two, and (b) six hours after irradiation. There is no difference in the mitotic activity both in (a) and (b), as compared with the control animals not irradiated but in other respects treated identically. This is in contrast with the results in group I. The experimental results suggest that irradiation acts indirectly upon the mitosis in the cornea, i.e. by reflex effect on the hormonal activity of the suprarenal gland. There are 1 figure and 1 table. ✓

Card 2/2

DOMAROVA, O.P.

~~TOP SECRET~~

Effect of total X-ray irradiation on the testes of mice of various age groups. Zhur.ob.biol. 17 no.1:56-67 Ja-F '56. (MIRA 9:6)

1. Laboratoriya tsitologii Instituta genetiki AN SSSR.
(X-RAYS--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(TESTICLE)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Action of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 32338

Author : Domareva, C.P.

Inst : -

Title : ~~Influence of X-Rays~~ on the Testes of Pubescent and Pre-pubescent Animals.

Orig Pub : Tr. In-ta genet. AN SSSR, 1956, No 23, 252-282

Abstract : Males of white mice of an A-line were exposed to a general dose of 400 r; testes were fixed at various periods after exposure, from 12 hours to 6 months. A decrease of the dimensions of exposed testes was expressed significantly less in pubescent males than with exposure of 15 day old and newborn mice. Spermatogones and spermatocytes were preserved in adult exposed mice longer than in exposed animals 15 days old, from which it can be proposed that the germinal epithelia of adult animals is less sensitive to x-rays than the germinal epithelia of prepubescent

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Action of Physical Factors. T-13

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 32338

animals. Irradiation was begun earlier in the 15-day old animals exposed (through 15 days, 20% of the canaliculi spermatogones reappeared) than in adult animals exposed (spermatogones appeared only in 7% of the canaliculi). In newborn mice, the regeneration did not set in even in 1 month; the appearance of the first spermatogenic cells was hindered. In the exposed group of newborn mice, 42.8% showed fecundity; in the exposed group of 15 day-olds - 85.7%. Histological data confirmed that the maximum sensitivity to x-rays was found in the testes of newborn mice.

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24(0)

AUTHORS: Nuzhdin, N. I., Corresponding Member, SOV/20-125-2-47/64
AS USSR, Domareva, O. P.

TITLE: The Effect of X-ray Treatment on the Mitotic Activity of the
Cornea (Vliyanie rentgenovskogo oblucheniya na mitoticheskuyu
aktivnost' rogovitsy)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 2, pp 404-407
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: The cornea epithelium is very reactive. The large number of
cells continuously being divided here determines its high
sensitivity. For this reason, the cornea has served since
many years as a test object for the analysis of the biological
effect of ionizing radiations. The present paper deals with
mitotic conditions in the above-mentioned epithelium in the
case of total irradiation of the animals with various doses.
White mice of line A served this purpose. The doses amounted
to 100, 600, and 800 r, the dose intensity to 58 r/min. The
material was fixed 24, 72, and 120 hours after irradiation.
The analysis of the results obtained has shown that cell
divisions are suppressed during irradiation. The degree of
suppression depends on the dose (Table 1). With doses of

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The Effect of X-ray Treatment on the Mitotic
Activity of the Cornea

SOV/20-125-2-47/64

800 and 600 r the number of visible cell divisions decreases for 6 hours after irradiation. At 800 r there are no cell divisions any longer at this time, at 600 r they amount to 2.3 % of the examination. At 100 r restoration is determined already at this time. Besides the inhibition of division, there is also a shift in the distribution of mitoses according to the individual phases of divisions (Table 2). The fixation 24 and 72 hours after irradiation leads to a reduction of the prophase percentage and to an increase of the telophase percentage. With the reduction of the absolute number of pro-phases also the number of later phases of division decreases. It may be assumed that the course of the prophase is inhibited by irradiation. Furthermore it was found that the prophase stages prevail in the resumption of mitotic activity. At larger doses (600 and 800 r) the restoration is adjourned to later periods (after 3-5 days). A special feature of total irradiation is the production of pathological shapes of mitoses during the restoration mentioned (Table 3); at 600 and 800 r the authors still found a large quantity of

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The Effect of X-ray Treatment on the Mitotic
Activity of the Cornea

SOV/20-125-2-47/64

pathological mitoses even after 5 days. There are 3 tables
and 12 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Genetics
of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 13, 1958

Card 3/3

17(4,10)

AUTHORS:

Nuzhdin, N. I., Corresponding Member AS USSR, SOV/20-125-3-53/63
Domareva, O. P.

TITLE:

The Role of the Direct and Distance Effect of X-ray Irradiation in the Response Reaction of the Organism (Rol' pryamogo i distantsionnogo deystviya rentgenovskogo oblucheniya v otvetnoy reaktsii organizma)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 3, pp 650-653 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

A number of recent papers confirm the distance effect of ionizing irradiation (Refs 1-12). In spite of this the problem mentioned in the title has still not been definitely clarified. It was the aim of the authors to find out the role in the mitotic processes of the organism as mentioned in the title. The corneal epithelium of 2-3 months old mice of the line A was used as test-object. The 2 experimental series were: a. total irradiation of the mice, b. with the head screened off by 4 mm thick lead, which secures a 98% protection according to dosimeter readings. An irradiation of 600 and 800 r was applied, the dose amounting to 55 and 58 r/min. The analysis of the results showed that the mitotic division of the corneal cells is prevented already during irradiation (Figs 1, 2, Table 1).

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1
The Role of the Direct and Distance Effect of X-ray Irradiation in the Response Reaction of the Organism SOV/20-125-3-53/63

An important difference between a distance effect and a direct effect of irradiation is the lack of the pathological forms of mitosis in the former case. In the case of direct irradiation, among the normal mitoses pathological forms appear after the restoration of the mitotic activity: the chromosomes do not move apart, bridges form during anaphase a mitoses of several poles as well as acentric fragments etc. From the results obtained it may be concluded that: 1. Apart from a direct effect of ionizing radiation a distance effect is quite obvious, i.e. the effect upon the tissue, an organ or a system of organs caused by the organism. 2. With respect to its effectiveness the direct effect exceeds the distance effect by several times; 3. The difference observed between the results of a total irradiation and those in the case of a screening off of the head refers to a different effect of radiation in the two types of action. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 14 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut genetiki Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Genetics of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 13, 1958
Card 2/2

NUZHDIK, N.I.; DOMAROVA, O.P.

Direct and indirect effects of ionising radiation on the
mitotic activity of corneal epithelium. Trudy Inst. gen.
no. 27:339-347 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(X rays--Physiological effect)
(Karyokinesis)

DOMAREVA, O.P.

Effect of protective substances on the mitotic activity of the corneal
epithelium in irradiated mice. Radiobiologiya 1 no.2:278-282 '61.
(MIRA 14:7)

1. Institut genetiki AN SSSR, Moskva.
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (CELL DIVISION (BIOLOGY))
(CORNEA)

DOMAREVA, O.P.

Second International Congress on Radiation Research. Zhur.
ob. biol. 24 no.1:64-70 Ja-F'63 (MIRA 16:11)

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L 7774-66 EMI(m)
ACC NR: AP5025924

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/65/005/005/0707/0712

AUTHOR: Domareva, O. P.

ORG: Genetics Institute AN SSSR, Moscow (Institut genetiki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Participation of the autonomic nervous system in the transmission of ionizing irradiation remote effects /19

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 707-712

TOPIC TAGS: experiment animal, autonomic nervous system, irradiation effect, nervous system drug, antiradiation drug, neuron, hormone, mitosis

ABSTRACT: In experiments on 2 to 3 months old male mice (line AITR), parts of the nervous system were blocked by neurotropic drugs to demonstrate the participation of the autonomic nervous system in the neurohumoral mechanism of radiation remote effect transmission. Mitotic activity of the corneal epithelium was used as an index. Prior to irradiation groups of animals were administered subcutaneously redergam (hydergine) blocking nerve endings (0.2 ml dose) or hexonium, a nerve ganglia blocking drug (0.2 ml dose of a 1% solution). During X-irradiation (RUP-1 unit, 210 kv, 15 ma, 0.5 mm Cu and 0.75 mm Al filters, 35 cm focal length, 68.7 r/min) with a 600 r dose the animals'

Cord 1/2

UDC: 577.391.591.51

L 7774-66

ACC NR: AP5025924

heads were shielded by a thick lead helmet. Two hrs later the corneal epithelium tissues of the animals were fixed and stained to determine the number of mitoses in 100 fields of vision. Findings show that subcutaneous administration of redergam or hexonium before irradiation reduces the remote effects of ionizing irradiation as demonstrated by increased mitotic activity. In the case of hexonium, remote effects were reduced only when both the head and adrenal glands of the animal were shielded during irradiation. Apparently when only the head is shielded, the direct action of irradiation causes the adrenal glands to produce more adrenalin, which in turn depresses mitotic activity. With the administration of redergam or hexonium prior to irradiation, ionizing radiation remote effects can be reduced or completely eliminated. Participation of the autonomic nervous system in the neurohumoral mechanism of remote effect transmission has been demonstrated. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 16Dec63/ ORIG REF: 021/ OTH REF: 006

Card

2/2

L 8205-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AT5024252

SOURCE CODE: UR/2670/65/000/032/0200/0205

AUTHOR: Domareva, O. P. 8-19

ORG: Institute of Genetics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut genetiki, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The reactivity of similar tissues from various strains of mice to irradiation and to the introduction of a protective substance

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut genetiki. Trudy, no. 32, 1965, Deyatviya ioniziruyushchikh islucheniya na rastitel'nyy i zhivotnyy organizmy (Effect of ionizing radiation on plant and animal organisms), 200-205

TOPIC TAGS: radiation biologic effect, diethylstilbestrol, mouse, mitosis

ABSTRACT: Experiments were conducted to determine the mitotic activity of corneal epithelium in mice of various strains irradiated with x-rays (dose 600 rad; dose power 40—52 rad/min) after an injection of diethylstilbestrol. Male mice aged 2—2.5 months were used. The strains of mice selected for these experiments, CC57Br, C3H, and BALB/c, are characterized by different degrees of radiosensitivity. In addition, each strain has its own rate of cell division. It was shown that x-rays reduce mitotic activity. This reduction was greatest

Card 1/2

L 8205-66

ACC NR: AT5024252

in mice of the BALB/c strain, and least in CC₅₇Br mice. Mice of the C₃H strain were in between these extremes. Recovery proceeded faster in CC₅₇Br mice and slower in BALB/c mice. Experiments showed that a subcutaneous injection of diethylstilbestrol 10 days prior to irradiation (in a dose of 0.05 cm³) had a protective effect on the change in mitotic activity. The protective effect of diethylstilbestrol was more apparent in the less radioresistant strain, BALB/c, as compared with the more radioresistant strains CC₅₇Br and C₃H. This chemical substance, as distinguished from MEA, cysteine, etc., protects during mitotic activity, but it does not protect from chromosome injury. Throughout this series of experiments, the known parallel between the general radiosensitivity of animals (determined by the LD_{50/30}) and the change in mitotic activity was observed. Orig. art. has 3 tables and 1 figure. [JS]

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM. DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 009/ OTH REF: 010

nw

Card 2/2

L 27455-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AT5024257

SOURCE CODE: UR/2670/65/000/032/0244/0252

AUTHOR: Domareva, O. P.

ORG: Institute of Genetics, Academy of Sciences SSSR (Institut genetiki, Akademiya nauk SSSR)

TITLE: The neurohumoral mechanism of the remote effect of ionizing radiation

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut genetiki. Trudy, no. 32, 1965. Deystviye ioniziruyushchikh izlucheniya na rastitel'nyy i zhivotnyy organizmy (Effect of ionizing radiation on plant and animal organisms), 244-252

TOPIC TAGS: radiation biologic effect, nervous system, animal physiology, mitosis, hormone, hexonium, redergam

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to determine the ability of certain neurotropic substances (redergam and hexonium) to alter heterotropic radiation effects by examining the mitotic activity of the corneal epithelium in mice irradiated with their heads shielded. Male mice 2-3 months old were subjected to x-ray irradiation in a dose of 600 rad with a dose power of 68.7 rad/min. Redergam and hexonium were selected because the former blocks nerve endings and the latter blocks nerve ganglia. Experimental animals were treated with these substances in various ways, including subcutaneous injection, prior to irradiation. One of the control groups consisted of irradiated, shielded animals with previous injections of a 0.1% physiological so-

L 27455-66

ACC NR: AT5024257

lution. During experiments with hexonium, the adrenal area was screened as well as the head. Results showed that injection of hexonium and redergam into mice before irradiation changes the heterotopic radiation effect, either decreasing or completely eliminating it. Thus, the autonomic nervous system must participate in transmission of heterotopic radiation effects. The heterotopic effect was decreased by hexonium only when both the head and the adrenal areas were shielded during irradiation. A tentative explanation of this effect is proposed. Experimental results also showed a high negative correlation between the mitotic activity of the corneal epithelium and the size of the medullary zone of the adrenals in the same animals. With increase in the zone of medullary substance, the mitotic activity of the corneal epithelium decreases. It was concluded that the transmission path of heterotopic radiation effect is neurohormonal, i.e., both the adrenals and the autonomic nervous system participate in transmission of this effect. Orig. art. has: 6 tables. [JS]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 022 OTH REF: 008/

Card 2/2

Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds. XVIII. Reaction of diazoacetic ester with 1,3- and 2,3-dibromopropenes and allyl acetate. I. A. D'yakonov and T. V. Donareva (Leningrad State Univ.). *Zhur. Obshch. Khim.* 25, 634-41 (1953); *Chem. Abstr.* 48, 13577e; 49, 8821e. To 571 g. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHBr}$ and 1.5 g. CuSO_4 at 100° was added 151.4 g. $\text{N}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$ in 300 g. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHBr}$; evolution of N_2 began only after the temp. was raised to 130° and the mixt. maintained at 120° , the addn. of the ester being at such a rate as to control the evolution of N_2 . After sepn. of the catalyst, the mixt. was distd., yielding 423.6 g. original dihalide and 130.2 g. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CHBrCO}_2\text{Et}$ (I), b_p $110-12^\circ$, d_4 1.635, n_D^{20} 1.503. $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CHBrCO}_2\text{Et}$ (35 g.) treated at 60° with 30 g. Zn dust in 30 ml. EtOH and 10 ml. 5% AcOH gave 89.2% $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$, b_p $89.5-90.6^\circ$, b_r $80.5-1.5^\circ$, d_4 1.315, n_D^{20} 1.465 (analyzer gave CH_2O , HCO_2H , and $(\text{CH}_3\text{CO})_2\text{O}$). Hydrolysis of I with 10% KOH gave a tarry product which rapidly polymerized to a solid which was insol. in EtOH . I refluxed with KOAc in dry EtOH gave a colorless rubbery polymer and a very small amt. of unidentified liquid, b_p $95-100^\circ$. Heating I with AcOAg in dry EtOH gave only the unchanged I. Stirring I with 80% H_2SO_4 at 50° gave some unchanged I and no evidence of carbonyl compounds; I and 95% H_2SO_4 in 2 hrs. in the cold gave impure product, b_p $94-127^\circ$, which gave a qual. test for carbonyl group, forming a semicarbazone, m. $181-2^\circ$. I with 2 moles Et

MgBr gave only undistillable tars. Condensation of $\text{EtCH}_2\text{CHCH}_2\text{Br}$ (30 g.) with 16.3 g. $\text{N}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$ in the presence of 0.07 g. CuSO_4 at 60° gave some starting material, a little di- Et fumarate and tar. Similar reaction of $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{OAc}$ with $\text{N}_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{Et}$ in the presence of CuSO_4 gave only an undistillable yellow polymer. Raman spectrum of I: 167(1), 200(4), 276(1), 355(7), 421(1), 547(6), 580(2), 626(2), 653(3), 691(9), 833(10), 931(1), 986(1), 1017(1), 1056(2), 1116(3), 1153(1), 1183(1), 1233(2), 1255(3), 1305(4), 1343(1), 1405(6), 1450(6), 1630(20), 1739(6), 2873(4), 2934(15), 2985(20), 3058(2), 3105(8). Raman spectrum of $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CHBrCO}_2\text{Et}$: 132(3), 247(1), 293(6), 308(1), 330(0.5), 371(2), 413(1), 582(2), 671(3), 798(10), 858(9), 900(0.5), 931(3), 964(2), 997(1), 1023(2), 1056(1), 1103(3), 1115(4), 1152(2), 1176(1), 1234(2), 1261(2), 1303(10), 1415(3), 1452(6), 1643(20), 1739(6), 2572(2), 2639(15), 2800(3), 3014(8), 3064(5). Raman spectrum of $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$: 160(1), 331(2), 340(10), 527(4), 551(8), 797(2), 855(10), 859(2), 935(3), 1016(3), 1055(3), 1111(4), 1153(2), 1173(1), 1234(2), 1263(2), 1309(3), 1401(6), 1422(4), 1450(5), 1631(20), 1732(6), 2572(2), 2929(15), 2980(10), 3037(8). Raman spectrum of $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{Et}$: 162(10), 295(2), 368(4), 419(1), 791(1), 850(8), 917(2), 937(2), 990(2), 1053(2), 1097(2), 1112(4), 1161(1), 1200(1), 1234(1), 1295(10), 1417(8), 1449(10), 1642(20), 1732(6), 2572(3), 2922(20), 2950(10), 3005(8), 3050(8). G. M. Kosolapoff

D'YAKONOV, I.A.; DOMAKINA, T.V.

Reactions of aliphatic diazo compounds with unsaturated compounds.
Part 19. Interaction of a diazoacetate with 2,3-dichloropropene in
presence of copper sulfate. Zhur.ob.khim. 25 no.8:1486-1493 Ag '55.
(MLRA 9:2)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Diazoacetic acid) (Propene)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410910008-8

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/19/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000410910008-8"

DOMAREVA, T. V.: Master Chem Sci (diss) -- "Investigation of the reactions of diazoacetic ester with haloderivatives of the hydrocarbons". Leningrad, 1959. 21 pp (Leningrad Order of Lenin State U im A. A. Zhdanov), 150 copies (KL, No 13, 1959, 100)

5 (3)

AUTHORS: D'yakonov, I. A., Domareva, T. V. SOV/79-29-9-63/76

TITLE: On the Reaction of Diazoacetic Ester with 9-Phenyl- and 9-(p-tolyl)-9-bromofluorenes. Synthesis of the Fluorene and Phenanthrene Derivatives

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, 1959, Vol 29, Nr 9, pp 3098-3105(USSR)

ABSTRACT: It was reported recently that in the reaction of diazoacetic ester with 9-bromofluorenes in the presence of copper sulphate (Ref 1) only 9,9'-difluoryl and bromoacetic ester was obtained instead of the condensation product to be expected, i. e. the ester of 9-fluoryl bromoacetic acid $(C_6H_4)_2CHCHBrCOOC_2H_5$.

The authors explain this result by the insufficient stability of the free fluoryl radical which is formed in the chain reaction with diazoacetic ester (Ref 1). Since it was to be expected that the introduction of the aryl group into position 9 increases the stability of the radical, the reaction with 9-aryl-9-bromofluorenes should yield higher results. The present paper is intended to give an experimental proof on this assumption. It is shown that in the condensation of diazoacetic ester with 9-phenyl-9-bromofluorene in the presence of copper sulphate the ethyl ester of 9-phenylphenanthrene-10-carboxylic acid (I) is formed. In this case the five-

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30V/79-29-9-63/76

On the Reaction of Diazoacetic Ester With 9-Phenyl- and 9-(p-tolyl)-9-bromofluorenes. Synthesis of the Fluorene and Phenanthrene Derivatives

membered cycle of the fluorenyl residue expands into a six-membered one (Scheme 2). The reaction of diazoacetic ester with 9-(p-tolyl)-9-bromofluorene takes place in two directions: 1) expansion of the cycle and formation of the ethyl ester of 9-(p-tolyl)-phenanthrene-10-carboxylic acid (III) and 2) rearrangement of the tolyl group and formation of the ethyl ester of α -(p-tolyl)- β,β -diphenyl acrylic acid (IV) (Scheme 2). According to the earlier concept of the authors concerning the free radical chain mechanism of the reactions of diazoacetic ester with halogen derivatives of the hydrocarbons (Ref 1) taking place in the presence of copper, the reaction mechanism of the diazoacetic ester with 9-phenyl and 9-(p-tolyl)-9-bromofluorene can be represented according to the total scheme on page 3100. The following compounds were newly synthesized: the ethyl esters of 9-phenyl- and 9-(p-tolyl)-phenanthrene-10-carboxylic acid; 9-(p-tolyl)-phenanthrene-10-carboxylic acid; α -(p-tolyl)- β,β -diphenylene acrylic acid; 1,2,3,4-dibenzo-7-methylfluorene and 9-(p-tolyl)-9-bromofluorene.

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SOV/79-29-9-63/76
On the Reaction of Diazoacetic Ester With 9-Phenyl- and 9-(p-tolyl)-9-bromofluorenes. Synthesis of the Fluorene and Phenanthrene Derivatives

There are 15 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet
(Leningrad State University)

SUBMITTED: September 9, 1958

Card 3/3

DOMAREVA, T.V.; LOPUNOVA, V.F.; RYABININ, A.A.; SALTYSKOVA, I.A.

Triterpenes of the bark *Alnaster fruticosus* Ledeb. Zhur.ob.
khim. 31 no.7:2434-2435 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A. Zhdanova.
(Terpenes)

D'YAKONOV, I.A.; BEGIDOV, S.Kh.; DOMAREVA, T.V.

Reaction of dicyclopropyl ketone with magnesium bromoalkyls, and
synthesis of 1, 1-dicyclopropyl-1, 3-butadiene. Zhur.ob.khim. 31
no.10:3479 0 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.A.Zhdanova.
(Ketone) (Magnesium compounds) (Butadiene)

RYABININ, A.A.; MATYUKHINA, L.G.; DOMAREVA, T.V.

Study of the structure of alnincanone. Zhur.ob.khim..32 no.6:2056-
2057 Je '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.
(Triterpenes)

BEGLDOV, S.Kh.; DOMAREVA, T.V.; D'YAKONOV, I.A.

Unsaturated hydrocarbons containing a cyclopropyl radical.

Part 1: 1,1-Dicyclopropyl-1,3-butadiene, 2-cyclopropyl-2,4-

pentadiene, and 1,1-dicyclopropyl-1-butene. Zhur.ob.khim.

33 no.10:3426-3433 0 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

D'YAKONOV, I.A. ; DOMAREVA-MANDEL'SHTAM, T.V.; RAZIN, V.V.

Reaction of diazoacetic ester with 1,3-cyclohexadiene. Zhur.
ob.khim. 33 no.10:3437-3438 O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

DOMARIN, L'SHTAM, T.V.

Reaction of diazoacetic ester with anthracene in the presence
of CuSO_4 . Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.11:3844-3845 N '64
(MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

S/115/63/000/004/009/011
E192/E382

AUTHOR: Domarkas, V.I.

TITLE: Circuit for forming short marker pulses

PERIODICAL: Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1963, 50 - 51

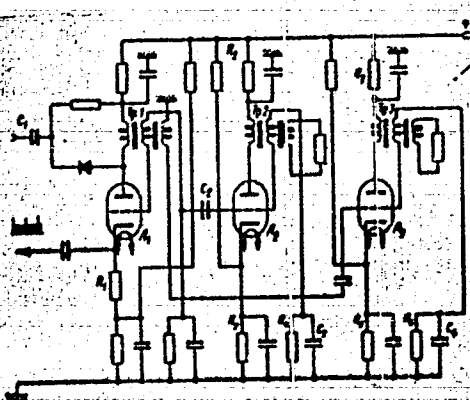
TEXT: The circuit is shown in Fig. 2. Short pulses of three different amplitudes are formed by means of blocking oscillators. The first blocking oscillator is triggered by an external pulse applied to it through the capacitor C_1 . A positive pulse of amplitude U_1 is therefore obtained across the cathode resistance R_1 of the first tube. The third winding of the blocking-oscillator transformer triggers the second oscillator via the capacitance C_2 but only one pulse in five is effective. The capacitance C_2 is a coupling as well as a feedback element. During the triggering of the second oscillator the blocking process in the first oscillator is amplified due to the presence of C_2 and thus a pulse of amplitude U_2 is obtained across R_1 . Similarly, every tenth pulse of the first blocking oscillator triggers the third oscillator. Thus, if the second and third oscillators work simultaneously, a pulse of amplitude U_3 is

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S/115/63/000/004/009/011
E192/E382

Circuit for.....

obtained across R_1 . The triggering period of the second oscillator is controlled by a suitable choice of C_3 , R_4 , R_2 and R_3 ; for the third blocking oscillator the corresponding elements are: C_4 , R_6 , R_7 and R_5 . The circuit can be triggered by pulses of 10 V amplitude and 0.7 μ s duration. The output pulses have amplitudes of 25, 30, and 37 V and a duration of 0.7 μ s. There are 2 figures.



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Fig. 2:

S/179/63/000/001/023/031
E081/E135

AUTHORS: Domarov, N.M., and Latyshev, V.F. (Moscow)
TITLE: Machine for testing metals in creep and long-term strength under complex stress conditions УИМТ-1500 (УИМТ-1500)

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Otdeleniye tekhnicheskikh nauk. Mekhanika i mashinostroyeniye, no.1, 1963, 163-166

TEXT: The machine is designed to apply three types of stress: axial stress with tension up to 1500 kg and compression up to 800 kg; torsion with twisting moment up to 30 kg-m; internal pressure up to 500 kg/cm² (produced by inert gases). The three loading mechanisms can be operated simultaneously, and tests can be carried out at temperatures up to 1200 °C. The specimens are thin walled tubes with a working diameter of 15 - 16 mm and a working length of 100 mm. Axial and angular deformations are measured with extensometers. A detailed description is given of the machine, together with drawings and a photograph. Stress-strain curves at room temperatures for all three types of loading on Card 1/2

Machine for testing metals in creep... S/179/63/000/001/023/031
EC81/E135

steel 1X 18H 9T (1Kh18N9T) are given as examples of the results
obtained.

There are 6 figures.

SUBMITTED: June 12, 1962

Card 2/2

DOMARKAS, V.I.; YARONIS, E.P. [Jaronis, E.]

Variable-length ultrasonic interferometer with a discrete
frequency spectrum. Akust. zhur. 10 no.2:244-245 '64.
(MIRA 17:6)

1. Kaunasskiy politekhnicheskij institut.

POLOVINKINA, Yu.Ir.; DOMAROV, V.S., red.; SEMENOVA, M.V., red. izd-va;
MANINA, M.P., tekhn. red.

[Basic and ultrabasic rocks of Karsakpay in connection with
the genesis of ferruginous quartzites] Osnovnye i ul'tra-
osnovnye porody Karsakpays. v svyazi s problemoi genezisa
zhelezistyykh kvartsitov. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geol. lit-ry,
1952. 86 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Dzhezkazgan District—Quartzite)

DOMARYEVA, O. P.

(d)
The Role of Suprarenal Glands in Transmitting Remote Effect of X-Rays

O. P. Domaryeva

The object of the experiment was to study the rôle of the suprarenal glands in the mechanism of transmitting the remote effect of ionizing radiation. The test was the mitotic activity of the cornaeas of animals irradiated with their heads shielded. The following two series of experiments were performed: (1) irradiation of mice with the head and suprarenal glands shielded; and (2) irradiation of adrenalectomized animals with their heads shielded. The dose was 600 r.

The first series of experiments has shown that when shielding the head only, or the head and suprarenal glands, the mitotic activity of the cornaeas of the irradiated animals proved to be similar, and at the same time smaller, than that in unirradiated animals. We concluded that the suprarenal glands are not involved in transmitting remote effects of radiation. To check this conclusion a second series of experiments was made.

The results of the series show that when adrenalectomized animals were irradiated, no remote effect was seen, i.e. the mitotic activity of irradiated and non-irradiated animals proved to be the same. Consequently, the shielding of the suprarenal glands does not change the remote effect of irradiation, while their resection removes the effect. This may be explained by assuming that the suprarenal glands, if shielded during irradiation, are apparently involved in a reflex way in the radiation response.

Institute of Genetics, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, USSR

report presented at the 2nd Intl. Congress of Radiation Research,
Harrogate/Yorkshire, Gt. Brit. 5-11 Aug 1962

CHERNOBUK, I.; DOMASHENKO, I.

Assembling spanless girders. Sel'.stroi. 15 no.6:10
Je '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Girders)

DOMASHENKO, I.; LYUTYY, P. [Liutyi, P.]

We are introducing mesh-reinforced concrete into rural construction.
S11'. bud. 11 no.5:4-6 My '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Nachal'nik Gulyay-Pil'skoy mezhkolkhoznoy stroitel'noy organizatsii Zaporozhskoy oblasti (for Domashenko).
2. Glavnyy inzh. Gulyay-Pil'skogo mezhkolkhozstroya (for Lyutyy).

(Ukraine--Reinforced concrete)
(Feeding--Equipment and supplies)

DOMASHENKO, I.; LYUTYY, P. [Liutyi, P.]

New developments in the organization of rural construction.
S11'. bud. 11 no.9:10-11 S '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Rukovoditel' soveta Gulyay-Pole mezhholkhoznoy stroitel'skoy organizatsii Zaporozhskoy oblasti (for Domashenko).
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Construction industry)
(Zaporozh'ye Province--Farm building)

DOMASHENKO, N.F.

Self-centering boring bar for cutting holes in the bosses of the
diffuser bottom. Sakh.prom. 29 no.3:32-33 '55. (MIRA 8:7)

1. Murafskiy sakharanyy zavod
(Diffusers) (Drilling and boring machinery)

DOMASHENKO, N. F.

Modification of the design of the Russel sand trap. Sakh. prom. 36
no.10:61-63 0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Separators(Machines))

(Sugar industry—Equipment and supplies)

DOMASHENKO, P.

In conflict with reality. Den. 1 kred. 21 no.10:21-22 O '63.
(MIRA 16:10)
1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika upravleniya kreditovaniya promyshlennosti
Ukrainskoy respublikanskoy kontory Gosbanka.

DOMASHENKO, V.I. (g.Yaroslavl)

Butadione in the eye clinic. Oft. zhur. 15 no. 6:342-345 '60.
(MIRA 13:10)

(EYE—DISEASES AND DEFECTS) (PYRAZOLIDINEDIONE)